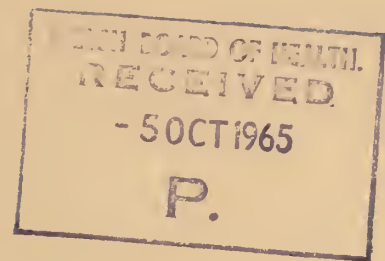


MOOREY SUB DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1964.

Medical Officer of Health.

A. Rathcart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & Hy.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

B. Marsland, M.A.P.H.I.





BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Buckley Urban District for the year 1964.

The 1951 Census gave a population of 7,699 ( 3,793 males and 3,906 females), as compared with the 1931 Census of 7,053 (3,626 males and 3,427 females), an increase in the population of 646 or a percentage of 9.2% in 20 years.

The estimated population for June 1964 is 8,020 an increase of 180 since last year.

The total number of live births was 170, 34 more than in 1963, and in consequence the birth rate is 22.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1964 as compared with 17.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1963.

For comparison with other areas the birth rate is 22.1 which is higher than that for England and Wales, which is 18.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The total deaths recorded during the year is 94, which is the same as in 1963, so that the death rate corrected is 13.1 per 1,000 of the home population. It is higher than the rate for England and Wales which is 11.3 per 1,000 of the home population.

There were five deaths in infants under one year of age, giving a rate of 35.2 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales is 21.0. There were two still births, this gives a still-birth rate of 11.8.

The principal cause of death was again disease of the heart and circulatory system, which accounted for 45 of the 94 deaths during the year so that 47.8% occurred in this group of diseases (17 - 21 inclusive in the table - Causes of Death).

Cancer accounted for 17 deaths, two more than in 1963. Cancer accounted for 18% of all deaths. There were five deaths from Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus, all males, an increase of 3 on the 1963 figure.

This year there were no deaths from tuberculosis. Accidents accounted for 2 deaths in 1964 as compared with 3 in 1963.

There was no maternal death in 1964 and no deaths from diphtheria.

Infectious disease notifications were light throughout the year.



In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to all your Officials, particularly your Public Health Inspector, Mr. B. Marsland, who has supported me loyally.

I have the honour to be  
Your Obedient Servant.

A. CALHCART.



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CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor R. B. Faulkner.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

A. Cathcart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
D.T.M. & Hy.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

D. Harwood, M.A.P.H.I., (To 31st.  
March 64).

F.R.Smith, M.A.P.H.I., (From 11th.  
May 64 - 11th. October 64)

B. Marsland, M.A.P.H.I., (Appointed  
14th December 64).

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Urban District .....	2677 acres.
Estimated population, Mid - 1964 (per Registrar-General).....	8020.
Census Population, 1951.....	7699.
Census Population, 1931.....	7053.
Number of inhabited houses on rate books at 1st. April 1964.....	2611.
Density (Number of persons per acre).....	2.99
Rateable Value of Urban District at 1st. April 1964.....	£233, 311.
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£932. 13. 7.

The Buckley Urban District Council is situated in a foothill of the Clwydian Range to the North East of the County of Flint, and is bounded on the North, East and South by the Hawarden Rural District and in the North, West and South by the Holywell Rural District.

The subsoil is clay in the greater part of the area. Below are the lower coal measures, now very little worked. The principal industries are Cement, Brick, Tile and Pipe Works, together with Agriculture.



SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION - 8020

Comparability Factors

Births. 1.06

Deaths. 1.13

LIVE BIRTHS

Number	170
Rate per 1,000 population	22.1
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.4

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births) 3.53%

STILL BIRTHS

Number	5
Rate per 1,000 total Live and still births	28.6

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS 175

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year) 6

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 35.2

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

NEO-MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) 35.2

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) 29.4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths). 57.1

PERINATAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
------------------	-----



Rate per 1,000 total live and still births. Nil.

DEATHS.

Corrected Death Rate. (per 1,000 home pop.)	13.1.
Death Rate. (England and Wales)	11.3.
Death rate of all forms of tuberculosis.	
Rate per 1,000 population.	0.0.



# CAUSES OF DEATH.

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis - other.	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease.	-	-
4.	Diphtheria.	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough.	-	1.
6.	Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
8.	Measles.	-	-
9.	Other infective - parasitic disease.	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	-	-
11.	" " - Lung Bronchus.	5	-
12.	" " - Breast.	-	1.
13.	" " - Uterus.	-	1.
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm.	7	3.
15.	Leukaemia - Aleukaemia.	-	-
16.	Diabetes.	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of th nervous system.	6	10.
18.	Coronary diseases.- angina.	13.	2.
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-
20.	Other heart disease.	4	10.
21.	Other circulatory disease.	1	-
22.	Influenza.	-	-
23.	Pneumonia.	1	1
24.	Bronchitis.	3	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	2	-





		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
27.	Gastritis. enteritis and diarrhoea.	2	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-
30.	Pregnancy - Childbirth - Abortion.	-	-
31.	Congenital malformation.	-	2.
32.	Other defined or ill-defined diseases.	3	12.
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents.	1	-
34.	All other accidents.	1	-
35.	Suicide.	-	1.
36.	Homicide and operations of war.	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		49.	45.
		<hr/>	<hr/>



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the home.- The Flintshire County Council employ District Nurse/Midwives, the services of whom are available to the residents of Buckley.

National Health Service.- Five qualified Medical Practitioners reside in the Buckley area; of these five, four are Principals in practice and three have assistants. Altogether, Principals and Assistants, there are eight Medical Practitioners available for the population of Buckley and contiguous rural areas.

Laboratory Facilities.- The work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester.

Hospitals - Isolation.- None. Infectious cases requiring isolation are now admitted to an infectious diseases hospital at Colwyn Bay, Wrexham or Clatterbridge.

Smallpox.- None.

Tuberculosis.- None. Cases from the area are sent to the Meadowslea Hospital, Penyffordd, about three miles away, and may be transferred from there on the recommendation of the Chest Physician to the Chest Hospital at Llangwyfan Near Denbigh.

Maternity.- None. The Catherine Gladstone Maternity Home is situated at Maccot, approximately four and a half miles away. Pathological cases may be sent to one of the Chester Hospitals.

Childrens;- None. Children are hospitalised at the Chester Royal Infirmary, Maelor General Hospital, Wrexham, or occasionally, in special cases, at the Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

General Hospitals.- Emergency cases may be sent to the Royal Infirmary or City Hospital, Chester, or occasionally to the Hall Hospital.

Provisions for unmarried mothers - Illegitimate Infants.- Provision is made by the County Council at Bersham Hall.

Mental Health.- The supervision of cases under the Mental Health Act 1959, is carried out by the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities.- This service is provided by the County Council.



## CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.- There is an Anti-Natal Centre and Infant Child Welfare Centre conducted by the County Council at the new Clinic, Buckley, the former on the first and third Monday afternoon and the latter every Monday afternoon.

Day Nurseries. - None.

School Clinics.- A school clinic is supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health and his assistants and is held on Tuesday of each week in the New Clinic, Buckley.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.- None in the area. There is a Chest Clinic at "Oaklands", Queensferry, at which the Chest Physician and his Assistants see patients once a fortnight. There is also a clinic every Monday and Thursday afternoon at Meadowslea Hospital, Penyffordd.

Venereal Diseases.- None. Cases are sent to the special clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Chester, by arrangement between the County Authorities and the Chester Royal Infirmary.



SECTION C.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.  
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during  
the year 1964.

	Acute Polio Myelitis.	Cerebo Spinal Fever.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.
Under 1 year.											5		
1 & 2 years.								4			31		
3 & 4 years.											48		
5 to 9 years.											53		
10 to 14 years.											1		
15 to 24 years.											1		
25 and over.							2	2					
Total Cases Notified.							2	6			139		
Cases sent to Hospital.													
Total Deaths.													





INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Smallpox.	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	6	-	-
Cerebo Spinal Fever.	-	-	-
Measles.	139	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-



# TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Age Periods.	<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		Non- <u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		Non- <u>Pulmonary.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified.	Cases Treated		Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION D.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The remaining sections of this report are dealt with by Mr. B. Marsland, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

In commenting on the year's work I am in rather a difficult position by reason of the fact that I only took up my appointment with this Authority on the 14th. December 1964.

A large proportion of the year has again been taken up by the Housing Work which has mainly been the clearing up of areas which had been represented in 1963.

A considerable amount of work has also been spent on premises coming under the Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963. Many of these premises, as expected, were found to be not conforming with the new legislation and there is still a considerable amount of work to be carried out under this Act.

Regarding the overall picture of Public Health in the Urban District I can only repeat the comments of Mr. Harwood, one of my predecessors, who had found it increasingly difficult to carry out routine inspections due to the increasing office duties involved. It would appear therefore that additional clerical assistance was essential for the satisfactory running of the department.

#### Water Supply.

The water supply for Buckley is now the responsibility of the Central Flintshire Water Board, which has only recently been founded. the water which they provide for this area comes principally from two sources.

- (1) Reservoir at Cilcain.
- (2) Alwen Reservoir via the Birkenhead Aqueduct.

These supplies are fed into the two covered service reservoirs at Prenbrigog from where they gravitate to feed the urban area. It is hoped that a booster will be provided in the near future to increase the quantity of water available for properties in the higher parts of Buckley.

During the year 10 samples of drinking water were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. Of these, 9 were found satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. Regarding the unsatisfactory sample, this was taken up with the Central Flintshire Water Board who investigated the matter.

A sample of water was also submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Analysis and he reported as follows:-



The deposit in this water consists mainly of silt, but it also contains a trace of iron and some manganese. In other respects the chemical condition is satisfactory.

#### Swimming Baths.

To ensure a satisfactory swimming bath water, testing is carried out regularly for chlorination and acidity. Three samples of water were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. They were all reported upon as satisfactory.

#### Smoke Abatement.

Some improvement to factories dealt with under the Clean Air Act, 1956, was noted during the year. Due to the type of industry prevalent in this area, it is observed that most of the factories are registered under the Alkali Works Regulations and consequently come under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Works Inspectors. A number of complaints have been received regarding these factories and I consider there is room for some improvement.

#### Moveable Dwellings.

The question of caravans being used as permanent dwellings is not causing any serious concern in the Urban District. It has been necessary on a number of occasions for action to be taken under the Bye-Laws governing Buckley Common for the removal of caravans used by Gypsies and itinerant traders who have visited this area.

#### Rodent Control.

The Council employs one Rodent Operative who made 199 visits and inspections during the year. All types of properties have been inspected and treatment carried out where infestations were discovered. The Council's Refuse Tips, Sewage Works were periodically treated and treatment of sewers was again carried out, all with good results. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year:-

<u>No. of Properties</u> <u>Inspected.</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u> <u>Infested with Rats.</u>	<u>No. of properties</u> <u>Infested with Mice.</u>
211.	95.	3.

#### Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There is one shop registered as a pet shop within the Urban District and visits are paid during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

#### Sewerage.

The Western Area Sewerage Scheme was completed during 1964 and this will enable land in that area to be developed for housing purposes. The sewerage scheme for the Drury Area of Buckley is still held up by reason





of the difficulty that has arisen over purchasing land for the sewage work. Little progress has been made on the Alltami Sewerage Scheme during 1964 but this scheme is still under consideration.

### Housing.

New House Building in Buckley during 1964 has developed on a very large scale. This is in some respects due to the foresight of the Council in providing sewers for the Central Area of Buckley and it is to be hoped that other development will take place to provide for the amenities for the large new housing estates under construction.

The following table gives particulars of new house building during the year:-

New Houses completed by Private Enterprise.....	190.
Council Houses Completed.....	79.
Houses under construction by Private Enterprise at the 31st. December 1964.....	122.
Council Houses under construction at the 31st. December 1964.....	18.

### Unfit Houses.

Good progress has been made with regard to the demolition of properties which are unfit for human habitation and in completion of the slum clearance proposals submitted in 1954. Details of properties dealt with are as follows:-

### Housing Act 1957. - Section 42.

No. of areas represented and declared Clearance Areas.	Nil.
No. of houses demolished in Clearance Area.	33.

### Section 16 and 17.

No. of houses represented as individually unfit.	16.
No. of Demolition Orders made	12.
No. of Houses closed.	3.
No. of parts of Houses closed.	1.
No. of individual houses demolished.	13.

### Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1957.

One application has been received for a Certificate of Disrepair under the above Act.



## Improvement Grants.

It is estimated that there are probably about two million houses throughout the Country still suitable for improvement but statistics indicate that of the improvements carried out each year only about one sixth are applied to tenanted dwellings. The Government aims to increase the rate of improvement so that all those houses are dealt with during the next ten years. It is felt that voluntary improvement cannot be relied upon to achieve this and the Housing Act of 1964 provides an element of compulsion with regard to rented accommodation. The aim of the Act is to overcome an owner's reluctance and a tenant's lack of co-operation regarding the improvement of the dwelling. The Act also provides for two standards of improvement (a) the full standard and (b) a reduced standard of improvement. It is intended that local authorities shall declare what are known as Improvement Areas and houses coming within such an area will be required to conform to the standard of improvement as laid down by the Act. By this means it is hoped within ten years all sub-standard houses will be brought up to the improvement standard. To indicate the position regarding the Urban District I would estimate that there are 800 houses which could be classed as sub-standard at the present time. The following gives details of the number of Improvement Grants completed during the year:-

No. of Discretionary Grants Completed.....	7.
No. of Standard Grants completed.....	9.
Total Grants paid during the year.....	£3,940.



### Details of Inspections.

Water Supply.....	15.
Drainage.....	31.
Fried Fish Shops.....	6.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.....	5.
Houses let in lodgings.....	1.
Factories.....	2.
Workplaces.....	2.
Bake houses.....	2.
Public Conveniences.....	4.
Theatres and places of entertainment	1.
Licensed premises.....	4.
Refuse collection and disposal.....	81.
Rats and mice.....	8.
Atmospheric pollution.....	7.
Shops under the office, shops and railway premises Act.....	38.
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits.....	73.
No. of houses inspected under the Public Health Act.....	28.
Re-Visits to above houses.....	40.
No. of houses inspected under the Housing Act.....	53.
Re-Visits to above houses.....	123.
No. of houses inspected re overcrowding.	5.
Miscellaneous Housing Visits.....	74.
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits.	7.
Visits made to slaughterhouses.....	64.
Shops and stalls.....	6.
Visits to other premises.....	1.
Total meat inspection visits.....	74.
Butchers.....	37.
Canteens.....	3.
Dairies and milk distributors.....	1.
Fishmongers and poulterers.....	2.
Fruit preparing premises.....	30.
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>828.</u>

### Details of Notices Served.

Number of verbal notices served.....	19.
Number of verbal notices complied with...	19.
Number of informal notices served.....	51.
Number of informal notices complied with.	29.
Number of statutory notices served.....	2.
Number of statutory notices complied with	2.



SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The following gives particulars of premises engaged in the handling, preparation or sale of food:-

Butchers.	13.
Bakers.	4.
General Grocers.	32.
Greengrocers.	9.
Fried Fish Shops.	9.
Cafes, Clubs.	2.
Canteens, Public Houses, etc.	30.
Ice Cream, Sweets, etc.	9.
<u>Total.</u>	<u>109.</u>

Visits have been made to many food premises but due to the pressure of other work it is not possible to carry out the number of routine inspections that this Section warrants. The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are as follows:-

Ice Cream Dealers.	42.
Premises used for the manufacture of	
Sausages or Meat Pies.	7.
<u>Total.</u>	<u>49.</u>

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947 to 52.

Six samples of ice Cream and three ice lollies were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory with the following results:-

Ice Cream - Grade 1.	5.
- Grade 2.	1.
- Grade 3.	Nil.
- Grade 4.	Nil.

Ice Lollies - All three samples were reported upon as satisfactory with no Faecal Coli isolated.





## Meat Inspection.

There is only one Slaughterhouse registered under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, within the Urban District and all animals slaughtered during the year were inspected. Details of the number of animals slaughtered are as follows:-

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed.....	26.	-	-	349	61.
Number inspected!.....	26.	-	-	349	61.
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS &amp; CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	1	-	-	-	4.
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	1.
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of food condemned.....	107 lbs.				



Food Sampling. Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The following are the particulars of samples taken by the County Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Lewis, within the Urban District.

<u>Description of Article.</u>	<u>Nos. taken.</u>	<u>Genuine.</u>	<u>Not Genuine.</u>
Milk.	12.	12.	-
Alcoholic Drinks.	8	8	-
Ice Cream and lollies.	4	4	-
Fruit and Vegetable.	6	6	-
Miscellaneous Groceries.	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>

No evidence of fungicides, pesticides or colouring matter were found in the samples of fruit or vegetables.

12 samples of farm bottled milk were submitted for biological examination. No evidence of bovine tuberculosis or penicillin were found in any, but brucella abortus was found in two samples.

In one herd, individual sampling showed that a cow was excreting the bacillus and she was removed. In the second herd, individual samples failed to find the infected animals. The attention of the Chief Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food was drawn to these two herds.

All samples taken under the pharmacy and Poisons Act, Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, and those submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.



Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the  
Factories Act, 1937

PART I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	6	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	32	6	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insptr.	By H.M. Insptr.	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-



Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insptr.	By H.M. Insptr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 & 111)

N I L





## PUBLIC CLEANSING

During the year a weekly collection of house and trade refuse has been maintained, although on occasions labour problems have caused the working of overtime to complete the weekly cycle.

The Council's fleet now consists of the following vehicles :-

- 1 - 18 Cu.Yard Karrier Dual Tip Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1962
- 1 - 12 Cu.Yard Karrier Dual Tip Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1963
- 1 - 12 Cu.Yard Karrier Side-Loader Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1964

All these vehicles are fitted with diesel engines which are proving quite satisfactory and economical.

The labour force employed consists of the following :-

- 1 Driver - Foreman
- 2 Drivers
- 7 Labourers
- 1 Tip Attendant

During the year approximately 1300 loads of refuse were removed and disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Etna tip. A small quantity of refuse was also disposed of at the mine shafts approved for this purpose, but these had almost been completely filled by the end of the year.

Night soil has been collected on Wednesday and Thursday nights of each week giving a weekly collection to all properties with pail closets.

There have been very few pail conversions carried out during the year, and it is to be hoped that some improvement will be achieved in the provision of water closets in substitution for pail closets within the near future.





